

## FOUR NOMENCLATURAL CHANGES OF WOODY PLANTS

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These nomenclatural changes of woody plants follow a check of host names compiled from numerous sources in the manuscript, "Foreign Infectious Tree Diseases--Damage They Do; Their Potential Menace to Forests of Other Regions," by Perley Spaulding. The two new combinations and two new names are needed for that forthcoming Agricultural Handbook of the United States Department of Agriculture.

### ACACIA PARVIFLORA Little, nom. nov.

Acacia micrantha Benth., Linn. Soc. London Trans. 30: 526.  
1875. Non A. micrantha Desv. in Ham., Prodr. Fl. Ind.  
Occ. 60. 1825.

Senegalia micrantha (Benth.) Britton & Rose, No. Amer. Fl.  
23: 115. 1928.

This species is a spiny shrub or small tree of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosí in northern Mexico, first collected by Berlandier and Ehrenberg.

According to Bentham (Linn. Soc. London Trans. 30: 598. 1875), A. micrantha Desv. was altered to A. microcantha Desv. (Jour. de Botanique Appl. 3: 69. 1814). However, the latter name was published first. At present, A. micrantha Desv. is treated as a synonym of Pithecellobium mangense (Jacq.) Macbr. (Chloroleucon mangense (Jacq.) Britton & Rose).

### ZANTHOXYLUM MELANORACHIS (Hoyle) Little, comb. nov.

Fagara melanorachis Hoyle, Kew Bull. 1933: 174. 1933.

Fagara L. has been accepted by some authors as a segregate from Zanthoxylum L. However, according to Fosberg (Taxon 7: 94-96. 1958) and Rickett (Taxon 7: 190. 1958), Fagara L., nomen conservandum, is to be rejected as a synonym of Zanthoxylum L. As the generic nomenclature is confused, it seems best to retain the conservative usage of Zanthoxylum L. in the broad sense. This species is from Nigeria.

### BANISTERIOPSIS CAMPESTRIS (A. Juss.) Little, comb. nov.

Banisteria campestris A. Juss. in St. Hil., Fl. Bras. Mer.  
3: 36, t. 168. 1832.

Heteropteris H. B. K. has been conserved over Banisteria L., nom. rejic., and Banisteriopsis C. B. Robinson is a commonly accepted segregate. This species is a shrub widely distributed in Brazil.

**FRAXINUS CHAMPIONII** Little, nom. nov.

Fraxinus retusa Champ. in Benth., Hook. Jour. Bot. Kew Misc. 4: 330. 1852. Non F. retusa Raf., Alsogr. Amer. 34. 1838; "Fr. L. retusa Raf."; nom. alt.

Fraxinus retusa Raf. and Leptalix retusa Raf. were published simultaneously as alternative names with Latin diagnosis for a tree of New Jersey. The segregate genus Leptalix Raf. (New Fl. No. Amer. 3: 93. 1836 [1838]; Alsogr. Amer. 31. 1838) was not adopted by later authors. Fraxinus retusa Raf. was listed in Index Kewensis and was cited also by Merrill (Index Rafinesquianus 190. 1949). Lingelsheim (in Engler, Pflanzenreich 72 Heft (IV. 243): 59. 1920) listed this among the incompletely described names. Under Article 33 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (1956), alternative names published before 1953 are valid.

Fraxinus retusa Champ. (Sect. Ornus, Subsect. Euornus) is a small to medium-sized tree native in central and eastern China, Hong Kong, and Formosa. According to Rehder (Man. Cult. Trees Shrubs ed. 2, 768. 1940), a variety from central China was introduced into cultivation in 1900. This species is scarcely of sufficient economic or other importance for its name to merit retention under any proposals to conserve or reject specific names or epithets. As there are no apparent synonyms, the species is here renamed for its British collector and describer, Colonel John George Champion (1815-54). His extensive collections at Hong Kong including numerous new species were reported as Florula Hongkongensis by George Bentham in Hooker's Journal of Botany and Kew Garden Miscellany, volumes 3-7, 1851-55.

Bentham (Flora Hongkongensis 8\*-9\*. 1861) noted that Colonel (then Captain) Champion was stationed with the British 95th Regiment at Hong Kong from 1847 to 1850. During these three years he devoted his leisure time to the investigation of the flora of the island. Upon returning to England he brought a fine collection of between five and six hundred species of seed plants and ferns, many accompanied by memoranda, descriptions, and analytical sketches. He lost his life in the Crimean War.

Lingelsheim (in Engler, Pflanzenreich 72 Heft (IV. 243): 22-23. 1920) accepted besides the typical variety these two varieties: F. retusa Champ. var. henryana Oliver (Hook. Icon. Pl., ser. 3, 10: t. 1930. 1890) and var. integra Lingelsheim (Bot. Jahrb. 40: 213. 1907). However, as the minor differences were chiefly in leaf margin, perhaps the varieties need not be maintained. Isotypes of both varieties were examined at the National Herbarium of the United States National Museum.

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